



"THINK TANKS" - THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Received: July 3 rd 2022	This article provides a systematic analysis of the origins of the "Think tanks", their activities and their current significance. The article also cites the experience of the United States and Russia in the development of "Think tanks". In addition, the status of "Think tanks" in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the need for their development are described.
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INTRODUCTION

The concept of "Think tank" and its content – for the first time the expression "brains trust" was used by the American journalist Allen White on March 21, 1903. In his article in the Saturday Evening Post, he described the US strategic and long-term planning problems and called to the United States to urgently compensate for its gap to Great Britain on such a significant issue.

The term is used by another American journalist, James Kieran, in The New York Times. In particular, Franklin Roosevelt's victory in the 1932 US presidential election was marked by the role of a team of "Intellectual centres" consisting of professors, teachers and analysts from the intellectual elite.

The Intellectual Center is a group of experts engaged in strategic analytical activities on social, economic, political, security and military issues in all spheres of society. Probably, for this reason, today in world politics, "intellectual centres" are recognized as the "fifth power" and play a leading role in shaping policy in the developed countries of the world. The view that mental centres recommend expert opinions in a variety of situations is a priority. Based on this, today the "mental centres" conduct research in the areas of lobbying, human rights, cultural activities and targeted activities.

The arrival of pragmatic leaders in public administration has further increased the need for "mental centres". This is due to the growing need for analytical data to develop a strategic plan of the state in the field of public administration, to identify potential or real threats and threats and to forecast them. Therefore, the US National Intelligence Agency's Global Outlook 2030 report states that "on the one hand, there is an increase in personal initiatives as a key factor in solving global problems in the next 15-20 years. On the

other hand, citizens and small interest groups have access to destructive technologies (especially high-precision weapons, cyber weapons, biological terrorism technology, etc.). In the absence of this, it is necessary to improve the functioning of "mental centres".

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The US experience in the development of "think tanks" – Knowledge is one of the main economic resources of any state today. He has infinite and mighty power. The idea is not in vain that the definition of knowledge is fuel for the engine. And it will ensure the economic growth of every country. The intellectuals who are the founders of these ideas, as well as the intellectual property that is the product of their knowledge and intellectual labour, comprehensively strengthen the power of each state.

The main mechanism of development after the end of the Cold War was this technological advancement and the production of knowledge. This was facilitated by the technological advances observed in the United States in the 1990s and the traditions in science and education policy. It is the responsibility of research centres and universities to train highly qualified personnel and ensure the link between science and education. In this regard, according to Dr Supyan, in the United States, "government-education-business" meant that there was a very effective mechanism for the production and subsequent reproduction of knowledge based on close cooperation.

That's why the U.S. has recruited the best talents from all over the world to solve scientific and technical problems for a good fee. If we recall the scientists who won the Nobel Prize for their research in America, it becomes clear that most of them once inhabited this country from different countries of the world. The countries of Western Europe, on the other



hand, have achieved unprecedented success by combining their capabilities, strengths and potentials. The whole world is amazed at the technical, technological and scientific achievements of these countries. Because during their development, they relied on the human mind, thinking, and found an effective way to use them.

In the 1990s, there were about a hundred think tanks in Washington alone. After 2000, there was an increase in the need for analytical activities in the world as a whole. In other words, the total number of think tanks has reached 4.5 thousand, and by the end of 2009, it was 5.5 thousand. Their scope of activities, sources of funding, and responsibilities differed. Some specialize in specific areas of both domestic and foreign policy, while others specialize in studying specific regional issues.

The activities of US "think tanks" are funded in two ways - privately and through government agencies. Commenting on intellectual centres, American professor Donald Eibelson said that in the bipolar world, as the United States became a hegemonic state, Washington's top leadership developed intellectual centres because they needed the intuition and competence of think tanks to help develop national security policies. Examples include think tanks such as the National Institute for Defense Studies (RAND), the Club of Rome, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Brookings Institution, and the National Democratic Foundation.

Compared to other countries, the regulation of the information sphere has become one of the priorities of U.S. public policy. The early 1990s to early 2010 were a period of the rapid information revolution. U.S. policy in this area has become so extreme that national security has become a priority.

As a result, the University of Pennsylvania in the United States began a survey of about 6,500 "think tanks" each year. According to the survey, the list of the world's leading centres will be published in the Global Go To Think Tank Report. It is no coincidence that this list is published by individual regions and regions.

Based on the above analysis, the growth of intellectual potential in the United States can be divided into two stages.

The first is the establishment of the CIA under the President of the United States after World War II, the involvement of scientists who contribute to world science, the importation of economically disadvantaged scientists in Western Europe and the provision of decent social conditions in the United States;

The second stage is the impact of the "arms race" in world politics as a result of radical economic changes that took place after the collapse of a great power like the Soviet Union. For example, many scientists emigrate from their home countries to developed countries for permanent residence

(according to the US National Science Foundation, 70-80 per cent of world-renowned mathematicians and more than 50 per cent of theoretical physicists left Russia for the United States in the 1990s. In general, the fact that more than half of the country's specialists in the field of natural sciences have left the CIS countries) is proof of the above.

RESULTS

The experience of the Russian Federation

– As a result of the appreciation of the priceless potential of science as a human factor in the world market, the mind market is evolving by "creating ideas" or "stealing knowledge". Today, the national security system of modern Russia differs from the international system by the high importance of "mental centres".

Because in Russia, the restoration of "mental centres" at great cost is considered a historical lesson. In the last century, the "problem of intellectuals leaving the country" has taken centre stage, putting the Russian state in a difficult position. For example, According to the chairman of the Council of the Association of Non-Governmental Higher Education Institutions of Russia V.Zernov, it is difficult to determine the damage that the state has suffered as a result of the "problem of intellectuals leaving the country". It is estimated that the Russian economy has suffered more than a trillion so far as a result of the departure of leading experts. According to the European Commission, the loss of each scientist cost Russia \$ 300,000. As a result of the "problem of intellectuals leaving the country," Russia loses \$ 50 billion a year. If we rely on the opinion of the rector of Moscow State University Viktor Antonovich Sadovnich that "15% of university graduates leave the country every year," we can assume that the problem of intellectuals leaving the country in Russia persists.

Reconstructed Russia's conceptual approach and views on security have led the country to connect with a new era. The country was irrigated based on formed values, doctrines and theoretical philosophical views. It was based on liberal ideas about the security of the individual, society and the state. As an example, on May 12, 2009, the "National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020" was developed. In this strategy, the interests of the individual, society and the state are based on modern ideas in Russian society. Intellectual potential for the development of the state and society represents the factors of its development and protection. It was determined that this strategy is based on interest-threat protection.

In Russia, the national economy of intellectual potential has developed in symbiosis with science and education. In particular, the need to diversify the Russian scientific elite by linking it to the economy has been repeatedly noted by Russian political leaders. In particular, in the spring of 2018, Russian President



Vladimir Putin called the priorities of national policy "scientific and technological achievements." On its basis, since March 2018, the establishment of research institutes in the country has further increased. However, this increase in intellectual capacity has not been effective in the development of human resources.

This is because standardization and state planning, which have survived since the Soviet era, did not allow the higher education system to respond quickly to changing economic conditions. Even the large number of highly educated personnel in the field did not have a positive effect on this. For example, the number of people working on higher education diplomas would increase from 23.8% in 2001 to 32.2% in 2014, or a high school graduate would do work that did not require higher education, and about 30% would not work in their field.

Consequently, the acquired qualifications and personnel led to the idea that they did not meet and did not meet the requirements in economic production. Of course, this is a major obstacle to the development of intellectual potential in the country. In addition, the fact that the state standards for the evaluation of research work in the development of "mental centres" in Russian society are almost different, does not take into account the specifics of the scientific sciences. This was particularly the case in the humanities. In addition, the biggest problem of education in Russia is underfunding. In mid-2017, the Digital Economy program was approved in the Russian Federation, where all the tasks mentioned in the program were limited to the inspection of existing areas and networks of information infrastructure.

There are three main institutional forms of think tanks in shaping Russia's foreign policy:

- academic and university-level mental centres;
- private think tanks;
- government-level think tanks.

We can cite the following as examples of several mental centres operating in the Russian Federation today: E.M. Primakov National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations, US and Canadian Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Council on Foreign and Defense Policy, MDXMI Institute for International Studies, Center for Strategic and Technology Analysis and Center for Energy and Security.

In 1956, based on the Russian Academy of Sciences, "E.M. The National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations named after Primakov was established and currently leads in the Russian Federation as a "mental centre". This centre is an academic and university-level mental centre. The main activity of this think tank is to study the main trends in modern world politics and the world economy,

as well as to develop an analytical basis for political decision-making.

This centre has established extensive cooperation relations with federal and regional bodies of Russia, mass media, large state and private companies and other centres. Today, this intellectual centre focuses on the global development and national interests of Russia, the development of the system of international relations, risks to international security and its guarantees, and a comprehensive study of the economic, political and social development of the world's leading countries and regions, the most important trends in world economic development and their quality, and Russia operates in important strategic scientific areas such as the global economy. More than 350 analysts-experts work in this centre, and the annual budget is 2.9 million US dollars.

The Russian Center for Political Studies has taken the lead in private think tanks. This centre was established in 1994 and employs about 10 analysts-experts.

Government-level think tanks are led by the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy. This think tank was established in 1992 and currently has an annual budget of 0.9 million US dollars.

In conclusion, it should be said that think tanks operating in the Russian Federation do not have the ability to directly influence political decisions on foreign and domestic political issues like the USA. But the reported analytical data is taken into account in crisis situations in the official Kremlin.

DISCUSSION

The formation of "think tanks" in new Uzbekistan is an urgent task today – On January 19, 2021, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video selector meeting was held on the issues of fundamental improvement of the system of spiritual and educational affairs and strengthening the cooperation of state and public organizations in this regard. The conceptual basis of this video selector meeting was called "If the body of society's life is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality." This report, it was also touched on the issue of creating "centres of intelligence" that will determine tomorrow's perspective of our country and influence the making of political decisions.

In particular, the head of our state said, "Today, life requires new ways of thinking and working, and the formation of our national "intellectual centres". Unfortunately, we have very few analysts and experts who deeply understand all the political and social processes around us and deliver them in impressive language. In such a situation, it is necessary to fundamentally revise the scientific and practical research on the protection of our society from spiritual



threats. In this sense, it was emphasized that Spirituality and Enlightenment, "Strategy of Development", Islamic Civilization Centers, and research institutes in socio-humanitarian direction should become real "centres of intelligence".

This is not for nothing. Because, during the thirty years of our independent development, special research institutes were created to create and develop intellectual potential. But are these research institutes fulfilling their functional role in today's complex conditions? Or will intellectual centres operating in various fields of science over the past years be recognized by intellectual centres of the world? These questions are considered to be the current topic of today.

If we take a broader approach to the issue, the TOP-15 "Thinking Centers" of Uzbekistan in social networks are "Center for Economic Research and Reforms", "Higher School of Strategic Analysis and Perspective Setting", "Institute of Legislative Problems and Parliamentary Research", "Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research Institute", "Strategic and Interregional Research Institute", "International Relations Information and Analysis Center", "Legal Policy Research Institute", "Knowledge Caravan" NNM, "Yuksalish" nationwide movement, "Legal Issues Research Center", "Mano" The list of research initiatives centre, "Center for mass communication issues", "Center for economic development assistance", "Analysis" social research centre and "Development strategy" centres was announced.

In the "Global Go To Think Tank Index Report 2019" ranking, the Center for Economic Research and Reforms took 10th place among the best 63 research and analytical institutes in Central Asia. In the rating of 2020, several more analytical centres of Uzbekistan took 26th place, the Institute of Strategic and Interregional Studies, and the "Tahlil" Social Research Center took 33rd place. Of course, this is a positive situation. Because today in our country, it is the result of research on identifying and solving problems in various spheres of society.

We can divide the direction of scientific activity of existing mental centres in our country into academic, state and private levels.

Today, it is important for all of us what the academic level "think tanks" should be in New Uzbekistan.

During the six years that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev came to power, the great work he started in democratization and liberalization of all spheres of society and state life, building a new Uzbekistan, these positive changes are recognized not only by the people of the country but also by experts, analytical centres and international organizations of foreign countries. . Of course, these consistent changes indicate the beginning of a "new

course" in the development of the country's political system. Among these reforms, major institutional changes are also taking place in higher education.

In this change, it should perform the function of an "intellectual centre" at the academic level in our society. This task should be reflected in serious and institutional reforms in the field of education and science based on the idea that "New Uzbekistan starts from the threshold of the school, from the educational system." This task should be performed by universities and research institutions. In this regard, "Universities should become the "centre of intelligence" of the region where they are located.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion we should state that New Uzbekistan is a country where human development and talent are valued. Today, no one doubts that science, education, innovation, technology and human resources are the decisive factors in the development of modern democratic society. It is difficult to imagine the development of a country without science in accordance with the requirements of the times. Work in this regard continues consistently and systematically. In this area, laws "On science and scientific activity", "On innovative activity" and "On education", more than 170 documents of the President were adopted.

The innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the long-term (until 2030) concept for the development of science, higher education system, and state and preschool education systems, have been approved and are being implemented. To achieve the most important goal, a strategic plan for Uzbekistan to become one of the 50 most advanced countries in the world by 2030 according to the "Global Innovation Index" rating was adopted.

State-level "think tanks", "Center for Economic Research and Reforms", "Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research", and "Institute for Strategic and Interregional Studies" are important analytical centres.

The Institute of Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be said to be the leading "think tank" conducting scientific research activities on the current tasks of the internal and foreign policy of Uzbekistan at the state level. The institute was founded in 1992 based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main directions of the information-analytical and scientific-research activities of this institute are as follows:

Current issues of ensuring internal security and sustainable development of Uzbekistan;

Regional security issues in Central Asia, prospects for developing multilateral cooperation with the countries of the region;



The current trends of international security and global development are the prospects of cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with world countries, international organizations and financial institutions.

On January 19, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video selector meeting was held, dedicated to the issues of fundamental improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work, strengthening the cooperation of state and public organizations in this regard. , based on feedback on the formation and development of "Mind Centres" (Think tanks) in 2021, this institute can present innovative ideas in various fields of state and community building within the scope of its activities, and become a "mind centre". From the perspective of the country, it is necessary to influence the strategic decision-making process based on scientifically based analytical data, to develop proposals on the use of "know-how" in this regard.

The activity of "think tanks" at the private level is not significant. Because there are tasks that need to be solved in this regard. The lack of a strong need based on market relations to operate as a "think tank" at the private level, the dependence of citizens on government bodies in finding scientific solutions to existing problems in the life of society, and the financing of scientific and research institutions organized at the private level, allocation of state grants, and other such problems are acting as an obstacle to the reforms.

As a result, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stated, "the time itself requires the analysis of the socio-spiritual environment on a scientific basis. Spiritual and educational activities in our society are not giving the expected results because they are not started on such a basis.

In general, large-scale reforms are being carried out by our state for the development of "think tanks" in our country. Only the realization of their results depends on the personnel and their potential. For this reason, this year's Address of the President to the next Oliy Majlis and to our people on December 29, 2020, shows great wisdom based on setting the most important tasks aimed at the further development of our country, as well as the priority directions of internal and foreign policy.

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"As we have set ourselves the great goal of establishing the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, we must create the environment and conditions that will educate new Khorezms, Berunis, Ibn Sinas, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Babur." It was emphasized that, first of all, the development of education and training, the establishment of a healthy lifestyle, and the

advancement of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea.

At the heart of this, through the development of human resources, Uzbekistan aims to demonstrate a complex conceptual model of soft power diplomacy in its modern society in the international system. These are; economic soft power; humanitarian "soft power" (human capital soft power); cultural soft power; political "soft power" (political soft power); diplomatic "soft power" (diplomatic soft power) are important elements that determine the reputation and attention of Uzbekistan in domestic and foreign policy as well as in the international arena. J. Nye also cites history and culture as the main source of soft power. In addition, it is impossible not to admit that Uzbekistan, which has a rich history of statehood among the Turkic nations, is also a leader in Central Asia.

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